TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1895.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, tome to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before 0 o'clock.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Local News.—The City and Suburban News Sureau of the United Passe and New York Associated Fasse is at 21 to 29 Am acreet. All information and docto-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Fun Ahead.

There are unmistakable indications of a conflict over the division of appointments between the various organizations which contributed to the election of Mayor STRONG. The Republicans aver that, speaking numerically, they have received up to date in patronage from the Republican Mayor offices paying collectively \$23,800; whereas the various Democratic organizations which contributed to Mr. STRONG's election have received, up to date, \$33,400 in salaries. These figures do not take into account two or three salaried offices bestowed upon reformers, who either have no political affliations, or whose affliations are indefinite. A factional war are has already been started between the Republicans; over the officer and now the sandry factions of Democrata are quarrelling with the Republicans, with nd with the Mugwumps, alwhen there are offices in sight; ways activ and this to is over the giving out of the spoils.

nises made or alleged to have been The pre made by Mayor STRONG in advance of his election are stated by some of his critics and adversaries to have been of a more definite and substantial character than the promises which Mr. PLATT avers were disregarded in the BROOKFIELD appointment. They include the recognition of political aspirants, for Dr. PARKHURST and the society of which he is spokesman; for the Committee of Seventy, of which Mr. STRONG was a member; for the Latin Union, as yet unrecognized; for the Liquor Dealers' Association, always willing to be recognized; for the City Club; for the J. P. ARCHIBALD labor organization : for Gorr's Civic Union; for the "Jolly Six " social club, which endorsed Mr. STRONG for Mayor by a vote of five to one; and for the Tackhammer Makers, who supported Mr. STRONG to a man, and a boy.

If Mr. STEONG as Mayor of New York should attempt to recognize with exact mathematical division all the organizations which contributed, or now declare that the contributed, to his election, he would be overwhelmed before May 1.

Much of the censure of his present oppo nents is unreasonable and unfair. STRONG was nominated for Mayor in October as part of a specific agreement, known to the public, that if elected he should do as he pleased. The organizations supporting him went into what may be called a political blind pool, each contributing what it had of votes, influence, character, sincerity, and following, and all prepared to take their chances of recognition after the election.

To the extent that Mr. STRONG was engaged in the campaign, it was a lottery. Every one kitnew what he was contributing; how many thickets he had. No one knew what his winrigings would aggregate, which tickets would Iraw blanks, and what ticket, if any, would take the capital prize. Mr. STRONG wrote no letter of acceptance to any organization, in unusual thing. He signed no pledge He refused to sign any. His posit ion was clearly made known to the members of the various organizations which promised to support him; and if their exoectations are disappointed or their fond lopes blasted now, it would seem that they have no cause to revile the Mayor or to secuse him of bad faith. At the same time, he Republicans of New York city who gave 4r. STRONG 75 per cent. of his votes, have so ent, of the offices

7 he Government as an Educational Publisher. The United States Government is on the way to be the greatest publisher in the world, if it is not so already. The amount of printed matter, bound and unbound, issued by the various departments at Washington is enormous, and the output increases every year. Probably ninety percent, of these publications is not mere routine report, but an account of investigations or theories, scientific, economic, educational, statis-tical, or impertment. The Bureau of Education seems to have no other purpose than to accumulate and publish such material. The latest volume which we have received from that gross humbug and fraud is the two hundred and tenth published by it. This book is the nineteenth number in a series called "Contributions to American Educational History." The series was begun by Mr. NATHAN H. R. DAWSON, the predecessor of the platonic philosopher, HARRIS. as Commissioner of Education, and is edited by Prof. HERBERT B. ADAMS of the Johns Hopkins University. The present volume is edited by Dr. STEINER of the same university, and, unlike most Government literature, it is well edited and well written. Its merits do not make its publication any less of an imposition upon the people of the United States. Here is a volume of 331 octavo pages, with forty-nine illustrations. It treats learnedly of the "History of Education in Maryland," and gives an interesting and presumably an accurate account of education in colonial Maryland, of secondary educational legislation in the State of Maryland, and of the various universities and colleges and theological semiparies that have existed there, or now exist, All this is matter of value to historians or students of American educational history, and the descriptions of the various institutions of secondary education will appeal to their graduates, and in the case of the Johns Hopkins University, Mount St. Mary's College, and perhaps others, to a considerable number of persons outside of Maryland. The work is one that might well be published at private expense by a patriotic Marylander or a society of patriotic Marylanders. The whole earlies to which it belongs might be published in New York as a library of American educational history, a collection of monographs on American education in the various States at various periods. Commissioner HARRIS is the editor of an educa-

library of a different scope

Prof. ADAMS, if they were published by pri-

that have gone out of business, the Cen-

whole people for the amusement or imimprovement of a few. It is robbery done in the name of education, and contributing nothing to education.

The Bureau of Education has no legitimate reason for existence. It is obliged to attempt to justify its existence by engaging in historical or pedagogical lucubrations. Education in the State of Maryland is no affair of the United States Government. Anybody in Maryland or out of it who wishes to write the history of that education, is free to do so, and to publish his work at his own expense if he cannot find a publisher to take the risk. The financial condition of the country is not so flourishing that it can afford to waste money for a purpose that promotes not the general welfare, clastic as that phrase has been found to be, but the vanity of a Commissioner and the studies of a few specialists; and even were a surplus swelling in the Treasury, there would still be no warrant for the publication of these monographs.

The Government Printing House is one of the worst of our Federal extravagances. These never-ending series of Government publications well illustrate the paternalistic tendency of the bureaucracy, its chafing for more authority and more money.

For Horse Racing.

As it is impossible to suppose that the disinguished makers of our new Constitution could have intended to abolish the sport and industry of horse racing, it is reasonable to ask for any legislation which will drive way from the race track all unnecessary egal clouds. The GRAY bill, representing the desires of turfmen who have absolutely no interest in racing other than the fun and usefulness of it, aims to establish a new set of regulations. It will enable those who wish to race for prizes so to do. The betting ring annot be saved even if it were so desired. As every competition, however, must hinge upon some prize, common sense refuses to tolerate the idea that a purse or sweepstakes can properly come beneath the constitutional probibition of gambling; and the law therefore should be put in a condition to enable horsemen owners or onlookers, to take full advantage of that fact.

Horse racing proper, from the great tracks of New York through every county fair ground clear to Buffalo, should be free of all legal hindrance. Those who are interested in it and who have thought about it conclude that the GRAY bill is wise. That fact, together with the bill's evident propriety, should insure its passage in season for all turfmen, West as well as East, to arrange their campaigns with due reference to the tracks of New York.

Religion and Politics.

The Rev. Dr. ROBERTS of the Presbyterian Church furnishes to the Independent some tables of statistics prepared with a view of indicating the relative voting strength of Catholics and Protestants in this country. They have no certain value for that particular purpose, since they are based on estimates whose approximate correctness will be disputed by the Roman Catholics more especially, but they give incidentally some information which is more substantial.

Of the total population of 62,622,250 in the Union, as enumerated in the last census, about one-third, or 20,613,307, are described as church communicants, 13,-974,685 being Protestants and 6,257,871 Roman Catholics. Judging from actual Congregational and Presbyterian statistics, Dr. ROBERTS estimates very reasonably that of the membership of Protestant churches generally, the men constituted only one-third and the women two-thirds, or 4,658,211 to 9,316,424. In the Roman Catholic Church, undoubtedly, the men and women are more nearly equal in number. His estimate of the number of qualified

voters in the Union is 15,187,889. At the

ast election for President the actual voters

numbered 12,077,657. Of these actual voters he estimates that about 10,000,000 were 000 of these were Protestant communiar been recognized with only about 25 per | cants. Substantially all the rest he | Holstein-Sonderburg-Giücksburg. their total voting strength at about 2,000,-000, as against the 3,500,000 Protestant church members. On the basis of these estimates, he proceeds to construct tables of the relative voting strength of Protestant and Roman Catholic communicants. The only States and Territories in which he makes the Catholic vote larger than that of Protestant communicants proportionately to the whole number of qualified voters, are Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Minnesota, Louisiana, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, and California. The only States in which he puts the votes of the Protestant church members in a majority of the whole are all Southern: North Carolina, 66.4 per cent.; South Carolina, 71.1; Georgia, 55.7; Alabama, 55.7, and Mississippi, 51.3. In New Mexico alone does he find the Roman Catholic voters to be in a majority, 75.5. Of course, the explanation of this is that in the South the negroes are almost wholly Protestant, while the population of New Mexico is made up of Roman Catholics in very great part. The majority of the voters of the Union, classed by him as nominal Protestants, are not church members at all; and hence the political domination is strictly neither Protestant nor Catholie, but is with voters who are not strong enough in their religious belief to make any formal profession of it. His tables, too, show very plainly that in no State is the political complexion influenced by the incident of the larger or smaller vote of Protestant or Catholic communicants proportionately to the whole qualified vote.

Dr. ROBERTS concludes that "American institutions do not stand in great danger' from the Roman Catholics. Obviously there is no peril whatever from that quarter: but what does this Presbyterian minister think about the political control being in the hands of the infidels and the religiously indifferent? That is a subject with which we should suppose that he would be occupying his anxious thought as a Christian believer. Only in the States where the negroes are most numerous, and in New Mexico, where the Catholics preponderate greatly in the population, are the majority of the voters church members.

The Chance of Bright Young Republicans.

To the forty or fifty thousand yearn ing Republican souls that want Mayor STRONG to give them an office, his unfolding now in course of publication, and of the causes that led him to make Major there might be a welcome for this book and the rest of the series edited by AVERY DELANO ANDREWS a Police Commissioner comes like an infullible receipt for getting a job at the City Hall. It appears vate enterprise and not at the expense of from the Mayor's history of that appoint the people. To make the people pay for ment that Major Andrews called on him monographs on the Second University of with a portfolio of suggestions as to the Maryland, the seventeen Maryland colleges | reorganization of the Police Department. "I talked with him," says the Mayor, " and

ricultural College, and so on, is to tax the the Mayor consulted the references, so to speak, of the bright young man, found that everything was satisfactory; and so he was appointed. The process was novel, but the results were pleasing, at least to the Mayor and the bright young Commissioner.

Now there must be several thousand bright young Republicans that would like to be Dock Commissioners, for example. The way to satisfy their desire is as plain as the way to the North River. All they have to do is to study up the water front and dock reform for a few days in the Astor Library. Of course a walk along the water side would give a touch of actual experience of the subject, but the important thing is to draw up a plan full of suggestions. Be young, bright, loaded with suggestions, master of all the reports of the Dock Commission. Then call on the Mayor, and impress him. That ought not to be very difficult. He will draw up a list of the youngest, brightest, and most impressive and suggestion-soaked of his visitors; and out of these the happy three will be chosen.

The men who are hanging about the City Hall in aimless expectation or dyeing the air with high-colored words over the Mayor's supposed perfldy to his party, should begin to study and to brighten themselves up. They must lay in a stock of ideas, call on the Mayor, and show them to him. After the division of a certain specified portion of the spoils among the allied forces, the Mayor, if we may judge from the ANDREWS appointment, proposes to give a part of the remainder of the good things to casual callers that have the felicity to be young, bright, and sprouting vigorously with reorganization and reform.

Now is the time for bright young Repub licans to get them to their closets, study, meditate, compose. The Mayor is looking for Commissioners, and eligibles are invited to call on him with a portfolio of ideas and a batch of sparkling conversation.

The New Olympic Games,

We must hope that, at the revival of the Olympic games in Greece next year, the ancient rule which required all competitors to be of nure Hellenic blood will be revoked. We would like that Americans should have s chance to teach the modern Hellenes a thing or two. Foot-racing? Look out, ye Greeks! Wrestling? The same thing. Charloteering? Again the same. Literary recitations? We are ready for you, prose poetry or blank verse. We want the King of Greece to send word over here if Americans are to have a show at Olympia next year. If they are, hundreds of them will go to the games.

Another thing. When the Olympic games were first started, about 1,000 years before the Christian era, it was the custom to give valuable prizes, but, when the generations grew less interesting, the victor got only a wreath. We want the original custom restored before Americans are invited to Olympia.

Yet one thing more. In ancient times no women were allowed to attend the games under penalty of death. That was a miser able old rule. It cannot be enforced in this age of the world. There would be a ruction in Greece if American women were excluded from the games. More than that, we demand that women shall be allowed to take part in some of the proceedings, say, for example, in the recitation of their liter ary productions. There are lots of accomplished American women who would like to spring their manuscripts at Olympia.

When these reforms have been proclaimed, we may have some further suggestions to make upon the subject.

We think that all the competitors at the games, if not all the spectators, should be required to wear garments of the time of LYCURGUS; but how absurd it would be to give an American victor an olive wreath which he could not wear here, or to enforce the sanguinary rule against women. or to say that all competitors must be of pure Hellenic blood, when not a living Greek can prove that he has a drop of it in his veins. Even the King of Greece nominally Protestant, and that 3,500,- himself is a born Dane, the son of a sire who bore the title of Prince of Schleswig-

> In ancient times people went to the Olympic games from all parts of Europe, and from Asia and Africa; but none ever went there from America.

A Statue of Cooper. JAMES FENIMORE COOPER was a stalwart American, a brave gentleman, and a great novelist, though the word novelist is not properly descriptive of his intellectual or iterary genius. We give our best favor to a suggestion which has been made by a correspondent of THE SUN for the erection of a worthy statue of Cooper in this city; and we like our correspondent's idea of embellishing the pedestal of the work with the images of some of the matchless characters immortalized in Cooper's pages. The statue should be one of extraordinary merit in honor of an American of unsurpassed powers of mind, and of natural and native pith, brawn, and vitality. Cooper did not "create" his characters as many other novelists create theirs. The best of them were actual men, and they are as natural in his books as they were in their lives. We recalled in THE SUN the other day a remark about him which THACKERAY once made to us, and we fully agree with the author of "The History of Pendennis" that the author of "The Last of the Mohicans" deserves a higher place in the realm of fiction than the author of 'Waverley." Yet Scott has a monument in Edinburgh far grander than any ever erected to any other author. We certainly do not desire that Cooper should have a memorial towering as that of the Scotchman; we would like something better for him, more artistic and less premonstrative.

The truer to nature and life the statue of Cooper, the more attractive it would be. He was a noble specimen of manhood, possessing a massive and compact figure, an impressive port, a vivacious presence, and a countenance strikingly indicative of intellectual strength and glowing with genuine beauty. A sculptor could not find a better theme than Cooper. Goethe in his prime, or in the mellower years of his life, was not a finer one. There is no man of his type among all the public statues in New York.

Again and again since Cooper's death in this State forty-four years ago, there have been suggestions for the erection here of a memorial; but the requisite fund for it has never been formed. Any one of our rich men would do himself honor by subscribing the sum needed; and, in the absence of such an one, we should think that our numer-

us literary societies might collect it. We are well pleased that so appreciative an admirer of Cooper's genius as Mr. Rich-AND OGDEN BURR has brought the subject once more to the notice of the community through the columns of THE SUN

As a work of art, we know of nothing better in this country than the model for the HARNEMANN monument, which is to be erected in Washington. If the completed work shall tenary Biblical Institute, the Maryland Ag. | found him a very bright young man." Then | possess the merits of the model, it will be an orna-

ment to the city. Dr. HARNEMANN was the founder of the homosopathic system of medicine He was born in Saxony, 1755, and died in Paris 1843. Whatever one may think of his therapeutical theories, they have gained wide extension since his death, more especially in this country, and have influenced practitioners of all schools. There are many hundreds of homoro-

pathic physicians in the United States. The Washington monument will be the third rected in HABNEMANN's honor. There is one in Berlin, and there is another in Leipsic. cannot think of any other doctor thus widely honored.

The first direct effort made by the people to suppress that public nuisance, John W. Goff, was made by the Grand Jury yesterday. The members of the jury closed their presentment to the Court of General Sessions as follows:

"But they do feel impelled to state, baving at least the desire for the purest and most elevated political administration, that, in their judgment, reliable and efficient service can be best secured by the appointment of the various court officers through the join oncurrence of the several Judges of the court."

The thanks of good citizens are due to the Grand Jury for these wise and honest words, and there falls upon JOHN W. GOFF, the author and would-be beneficiary of the infamous grab bill, the scorn of right-minded men.

It would be difficult to find in New York a gentleman better calculated to be a Park Commissioner than Mr. DAVID H. KING, Jr., who took office yesterday. In ability, in taste, in associations, professional and private, Mr. Kino is equipped to restore to our great park system the tone and spirit given to it at its

The selection of Mr. King calls for special congratulations to the administration of Mayor

There seems to be a chance to evoke from chaos a genuine and stalwart Demogracy, inspired by the creative principles of the great original American Democrat. Both parties are floundering about just now with broken pistons. in a worse storm than that which La Gascogne encountered.

The appointment of Joseph H. SENNER M. D., to the office of Commissioner of Emigra tion was made nearly two years ago. Yet only within a few days have the details of the decep tion practised by a thep trusted employee upor the amiable and confiding Oswald Offen DORFER leaked out. It now appears that Herr OTTENDORFER, who was supposed to be the political sponsor of Dr. SENNER, first heard of his appointment in the columns of the Staats Zeitung after it had been made. A similar de ception on a guileless man has been proposed during the last week to the detriment of Mr EICKHOFF, who is Mr. OTTENDORFER's candi date for reappointment as Fire Commissioner

The fundamental popular objection to the policy of going outside of the city and State for municipal officers is based on the notion tha equally competent persons could be secured it is very generally diffused among the voters.

We have received from Mr. F. L. HOUGH ron of Brattleboro, Vt., a document arguing at considerable length against the passage of House resolution No. 235, relating to the publication of Columbian Dairy Records." Mr. HOTGHTON gives an array of reasons against this resolution big enough to pass a tariff bill through Congress. The resolution is of no value scientifically; it is unjust to other interests; it favors a special interest. Enough for our coaclusion is the fact that the Federal Government is not in its proper business when it pays \$80. 000 the cost estimated, or any other sum publish the Columbian Dairy Records.

There cannot be much war against the Union League Club Republicans unless the latter are willing to fight. Are those Union Leaguers who are not natives of the State of Ohio ready or willing to defend themselves?

The National Council of Jewish Women in session at Washington for the whole of this week, is an indication of the new spirit of Judaism in the United States. The Jewish-American women have organized a very large number of societies for literary, religious, festive and charitable purposes, and there is no doubt that they have a powerful influence in promoting the mental and moral development of their members. We think that Jewish women, who now constitute an important element of American society, are far more aspiring in this country than anywhere else in the world, and ere more ready than most other women to take advantage of every opportunity for culture. We have striven to obtain such knowledge as is available of the doings of some of their societies, and we know of no societies which are deserving of more commendation. We have perused a good number of the papers read at their meetings. and we are free to say that they are often char-

cterized by fine thought and broad learning. The National Council is the most important of the many American organizations for Jewish women. It is of a religious character: its main purpose is the upbuilding and the strengthening of Judalsm in the United States. The delegates at the Washington Convention, who represent sections of the Council in many States were chosen for their plety and scholarship the questions that are taken up relate to the larger interests of Jewish womanhood, and the titles of some of the papers that have been prepared are exceedingly attractive. We feel certain, for example, that it would be instructive to listen to the discourse of Mrs. CARRIE BEN-JAMIN of Colorado, "The Influence of Hebrew and Greek Genius Upon Civilization and Christianity," and not less instructive to listen to some of the compositions of the talented delegates from New York.

It is safe to say that the Jewish woman in America has won the intellectual leadership of Jewish womanhood the world over.

New Jersey has been lost to the Democratic party under the Administration of President elected by the Democrats.

The growth of the love of art in New York may be seen by any one who takes a look at the floral annex, or the picture annex, or the museum of antique curiosities annex, which some of our big business houses have set up for the free entertainment of their customers or other visitors. You can see very interesting things in some of these places, as we learn from their attractive advertisements. It must, we should think, add to the pleasure of shopping when one can step from the bargain counter to a palace of art under the same roof, or to a pretty garden. or to a chamber of rarities, without the cost of a cent. In several places, too, the things on show are worth looking at.

All around, there is a growth of the artistic

senses. There is veritable beauty in the window decorations and in the interior ornamenta tion of many of the retail business houses. We know of a grocery and provision store, the out side and the inside of which are a delight to the eye. Upon a broad space in front of it the gro cer puts specimens of all kinds of vegetables, and tropical fruits, and sundry supplies, and things in open barrels, boxes, sacks, or cans, along with dainty decorations here and there. The effect of the whole scene upon the mind is pleasing. Even a row of cured hams which we saw there the other day furnished an excellent back ground to lots of celery, radishes, carrots, and other pretty colored plants, besides cut and growing flowers. There must have been at least hundred different things, covering a space of about ten feet by fifty, behind which were seen the well-packed store and the salesmen in white. The man who fixes them up every day must have the wits of an artist; and it is a fact that men who are masters in this line of embellishment get good pay for their expertness. Brains are required for window illustration, as every

good business man knows. We rejoice over all the artistic manifestations which our fine city is beautified, and by which the growth of popular taste is promoted Business should go hand in hand with art, and both with homesty.

THE REPUBLICAN BREAK-UP, And the Ingratitude and Folly of Mayor

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If one stops to look at the scenes in our politics disclosed by late events, he will behold a remarkable presentation of the frony of public life.

Only turn to three months or so ago, and consider for a moment the situation: A certain termed, held in the palm of his hand the Republican position, so far as regarded the nominal of that party for the Mayoralty of New York. In order that this may be perfectly conceded, ! it be stated, if you prefer, in a negative way, and to be absolutely definite, ask the question "Who supposes that, if Mr. Thomas C. Platt had opposed in October last the nomination of William L. Strong for Mayor, Mr. Strong could have been nominated?" Answer: Nobody.

In one sense, then, negatively, at least, Mr.

Platt created Mr. Strong as a power in munici pal politics. In another sense, probably, the same astute politician, as he is carelessly called created J. Stoat Fassett, John E. Milhelland, and more of the same sort, but that is neither here nor there. The above must be admitted in any case, so far as it relates to Mr. Strong. Now, one point beyond: Mr. Platt, had he chosen, by any of the deft but effective methods which he is credited with employing, and of which current talk appears to run on as though the possession of these were an original monopoly with Mr. Platt, had he, I say, employed any of his alleged black arts to smash Mr. Strong at the polls, who doubts but that the smashing process would have been abundantly, and even picturesquely, carried into practical accomplish ment, to such an unanswerable extent that Mr Strong would never have been elected Mayor? Answer: Nobody, who knows anything about our municipal elections.

Very good, then. Here we have a Mayor who, not to put too fine a point on it, owes his nomi nation and his election, negatively at least, to

the accepted leader of the Republican party. As soon as full opportunity is given him to show his hand, this opportunity be it further inexorably understood, coming from the acquies-cence of Mr. Platt, for Mr. Platt here again, had he so chosen, might have clipped the Mayor's wings by sending one word to Albany; as soon I say, as full authority is granted, what does the Mayordo? He sides against the man who within about three months has three times, negatively speaking, clothed Mr. Strong with power. And that is the reason that the sight of the Brookfield appointment makes a man look upon our politics as a carnival of folly.

Is Mr. Strong the first man to emerge from ob scurity, so far as a political party is concerned, and immediately on possession of the reins of power to turn against his creator? Far from it. The experiment of shoving a comparatively unknown man, politically speaking, into a high place, therein to observe him suddenly swelled out by the notion that he can do something original, and found "an honest men's party" which appears to mean a party that will back him up, no matter what course he takes); that experiment has been tried before. I am reminded of a case of the sort that happened fifty years ago.

The National Convention of the Whig party

o nominate candidates for President and President in 1848 met in June. After a hard struggle with his own party friends, Thurlor Weed succeeded in forcing upon the Convention the nomination of Zachary Taylor. Disgusted with the victory of the Taylor contingent Whig delegates crowded around Mr. Weed and said, "Now, you have made us take a Southerner and an ex-slaveholder as our candidate for President, will you go on the ticket for Vice-President?" "No," said Weed, "I don't want any office," "Well, we must have a man from New York to offset the man from Louisiana. Name your man, and we will nominate him. Mr. Weed named a man whom he had brought out for Comptroller in 1838, and he was imme diately nominated. The man's name was Mil-

In March, 1848, the candidate of the Whig party for President was elected; in March, 1849, Mr. Fillmore became Vice-President. "Caution him, caution him," wrote Philo C. Fuller to Mr. Weed, referring to the dreams that had begun to dazzle the brain of Fillmore; "keep him out of danger. I fear he will be drawn into the eddy, and founder with the rest of the crew. You know him infinitely better than he knows himself." On the 9th of July, 1850, President Taylor died, and the prophetic words of Mr. Fuller began to meet their fulfilment. At once, as soon as the power was within his hands, Mil lard Fillmore turned apostate, and every punishment and humiliation that he could inflict was meted out upon Thurlow Weed, who was, in a way, the creator of the national Administration which suddenly declared war upon him, cheered and incited by every "doughface" of the press, just as the municipal theorists of 95 are now cheering on Mayor Strong.

On went the merry war. The whole power of the Federal Administration, backed by all the embryonic Mugwumps of that early day, was directed toward "crushing" Mr. Weed, the "dictator," who held no office. All Federal office holders suspected of any lurking fondness for my unfortunate ancestor were requested to resign; and if they did not do so they were summarily removed, and their places were filled by the "reform element;" that is to say the element that was the 1850 embodiment of cant, bossism, and apostacy: for Fillmore veered around in his career, and played into the hands of the slave power, signing the fugitive slave law that rent the Whige in twain forever. Mr. Weed's friend, Mr. Benedict, Postmaster at Albany, was removed from office. The Post

Office Department was used as an engine to cut down the circulation of Mr. Weed's newspaper. A rival sheet was established under the Federa patronage. All this time the Democratic papers were lauding "Our courageous reform President," just as the Mugwump newspapers to-day join in the chorus of cant that rises to heaven over the performances of our excellent fellow citizen, Mr. Strong.

"The time will come," wrote Mr. Weed in 1850, "when Mr. Fillmore will contrast the friendship which fawns around him now, with that which he has revelled." It was evident that the Administration would put forth ever effort to gain control of the Whig Convention, which met in Syracuse in September, in order that "reform" might be vindicated, and the "boss" turned down. Mr. Weed's old friend, Francis Granger, appeared at Syracuse as an ally of the President, Hugh Maxwell, Collector of the Port of New York, was active in the same direction. Mr. Granger was put in the chair, and Mr. Duer was made Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. presented, the resolutions extolled Fillmore. and not a word was said about Seward, who was then in the United States Senate, and a member of the firm of Seward, Weed & Greeley, not then dissolved by the withdrawal of the junior partner, Mr. Cornwell of Cayuga immediately proposed another set of resolutions more pronnced against slavery and eulogizing Mr. Seward. The vote on the adoption of the relution was a test of strength. The substitute was adopted by a vote of 70 to 40, wherem Mr. Granger threw down his govel and left the hall. The Convention then nominated Wash ington Hunt for Governor.

On the 17th of October, Francis Granger pre sided at a bolting Convention at I'then, and the State campaign began with the "Silver Grays," as the Utica faction was called, openly bogating that they would prefer Whig defeat to the ratification of the Syracuse platform. The New York Custom House provided famils by assessments to help the Democrats. The result is well remembered. Washington Hunt was elected Governor over Horatio Seymour. Erasius Corning, the wealthiest citizen of Al hany, was defeated for Congress by Mr. Schoolcraft. The Legislature in 1851 elected a Sewant Weed Whig to the United States Senate. His name was Hamilton Fish.

What became of Mr. Fillmore subsequently It would be tedious to go over any more amient history. I believe he ran as a "reform" canni-date of some sort, for something afterward. The was not elected. NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1895.

> Up to Date. From the Detroit Triinne.

"No," exclaimed the Fox. loftily, "I don't care for the air let us the grapes at all. Appendicitie? Not on your life;" not be forgotten.

THE FREEDOM OF LABOR.

Bectaton that the Louisiana Law Impos. tet of Laborers on Steam ship Companies In Unconstitutional,

I've m f ie Times Democrat. The application of the Cuban Steamship Company for an injunction against Mayor Fitzpatrick and Superintendent Gaster, restraining them from preventing sailors from unloading ships and from compelling the company to smplay dock laborers, was called for trial in the 'nited States Circuit Court yesterday morning. Both the Mayor and the Superintendent were present, with their counsel, City Attorney O'Sullivan.

Mr. O'Sullivan opened the case by saying that foreign commerce had not been interfered with by the police, who had acted under a State law, and for that reason the officials should not be enjoined in their efforts to enforce the law as laid down by the State Constitution.

Mr. Farrar appeared for the prosecution, and said that the two vessels that he represented were at this port seeking cargoes for foreign countries under maritime laws, and were stopped from loading by the police authorities. Owing to the strike now in progress it was impossible for the owners of the vessels to secure labor from the shore to do the loading, and that it was a hardship not to allow the owners a chance to employ whatever labor was at hand; further, hat it was directly contrary to the national laws governing foreign commerce. He also said that such a construction of the governing laws of the country might cause a vessel to lie at this port indefinitely at a great cost and without any hope of damages.

Judge Parlange issued a restraining order. prohibiting the Mayor and Superintendent of folice from interfering with the sailors loading the ships. He said that he would decide the matterat a later day in writing. He expressed himself to the effect that the State law was uncon stitutional, and that the Mayor and Superin tendent of Police might be liable for damages.

CUTTING UP HENRY GEORGE.

Extraordinary Dissimilarity of the Various Resulting Pieces. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: The reason ing of a " single taxer" is interesting if we may accept as authentic your report of the speech de-

livered by Mr. George yesterday at Chickering

Hall, as printed in to-day's Sun. That gentleman first informed the audience that "If you want to give the poor people the relief sought for you must make room rent cheap," and later, as if to propitiate those of his hearers who might be possessed of some of this world's wealth, he described the result that would follow the passage of his land tax bill, thusly: "New people would flock to the city [New York], demand for accommodation would increase, and the price of land would increase. But lest this conclusion should affect his popularity with the "masses," he, referring to the work of the "Tenement House Commission," made this profoundly philosophical deduction: "These little milk-and-water remedies, that make a pretence to help the poor while doing nothing to hurt the rich, can accomplish nothing to the stell in the

Please note the four canons of Mr. George's octrine as set forth in the foregoing quotation: Cheap room rent. Increased demand for accommodation. Appreciated land values.

4. Injury to the rich.

To some of us who are not believers in Mr. George's theories it seems as difficult to reconcile the first with the second and third as it does the fourth with the second and third. the fourth with the second and third.

Mr. George remarks that it is not always necessary to be a philosopher, and, in good sooth, he is right, for, indeed, it were better, ofttimes, that one should not philosophize when attempting to solve one of Mr. George's economic problems.

JOHN C. BRASIER. New York, Feb. 18.

Punishment by the Lash.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If section 14 of the Penal Code is to be amended so as to add the lash to punishment for injuries to the person, why is it necessary to make it apply only to such cases as are felonies, and put the matter in the hands of a higher court? And why add the lash to imprisonment at hard labor? As a rule, the only cases where the last should apply are cases of wife and children beating, where in the majority of instances the offence is only a misdemeanor. Is a woman or child to be maimed for life before the brute wh does it is properly punished? Wouldn't it be better to let the Police Justice pass sentence, restricting him only so far that a first offence restricting him only so far that a first offence should not be nunished by the lash? And why imprison the beater? In most .ases he is the support of the woman or child whom he beats, and he does his duty in that respect, though perhaps not as well as he should. He, at least, does not leave those dependent upon him to the charity of the city. If he is sent to prison they are left to shift for themselves, and we all know what that means to the poor woman and children, even though their support is a brute.

brute.

Lash him and send him home again, and every time he beats a woman or a child lash him again. All the chances are that one dose would be sufficient, but let him understand that there is more where that came from, and as he measures to others so shall it be meted to him. It is the only remedial agent to be applied to women and children beating offenders, and opposition to it is as silly as woman beating is cruel and cowardly. Let loose the lash and let it loose at both ends. There is very little danger that the woman beater will be punished as severely as he has punished his victims.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. more where that car

Negroes Who Owned Staves.

From the Baltimore Sun. It may not be generally known, but free negroes in Maryland and probably in other states 100 years ago owned negro slaves. The following deed of emancipation, bearing date Dec. 2, 1793, is duly recorded in record book No. 25, page 312, in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court at Easton, Taibot county, Md.:

cuit Court at Easton, Taibot county, Md.:

Know all men by these presents that I, Negro Tom, late slave of Christopher Birshead, of Taibot county and State of Maryland, being possessed of a negro girl named Grace, who is now about the age of slavery, and think it in my conscience that all mankind are entitiated in my conscience that all mankind are entitiated in the construction of securing to her tiletry this life and being desirous of securing to her tiletry this life and being desirous Now know ye that I do hereby for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators, renounce all right, title, and claim from and after the date hereof, and it do hereby for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators, renounce all right, title, and claim from and after the date hereof.

In witness whereof i have hereunto set my band and seal this 9th day of December, anno Domini 1798.

NEORO X TOM MEYS.

Bigned, sealed and delivered in the presence of us.

Signed, scaled and delivered in the presence of us, PETE WEEN, Sanai Thirre

A similar deed of emancipation was recorded by a free negro, Abraham Gastus, May 17, 1794. There were afterward other deeds of emancipa-tion by free negroes of slaves purchased or otherwise acquired.

From the Philadelphia Record.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Nonnistrows, Feb. 14.—A large congregation in Salvation Army Hall last night was atampeded in the midst of prayer by an irreligious rat. The worshippers were kneeling when the inquisitive rodent meandered out to the niddle of the floor. Women who were close enough to see the little beast quickly imped agont to see the little beast quickly imped agont the sents, while one less devont malden cried "Rats". That started the stampede. The prayers ended abruptly, and instantly every skirted person present mounted a seat in terror. The soldiers of the sterior sex began a chase. The rat was too much for them and escaped. During the remainder of the services many of the gentler sex discreetly set upon the escaped. During the remainder of the service many of the gentler sex discreetly sat upon the benches with their feet tucked shugly beneath them.

Mr. Clevelaud's New and Strong Sleigh.

Washington, Feb. 14. President Cleveland has received from New York the linest sleigh in the city, and this week has been out several times, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and their dauchter fieth, the runner is a dark marson color, stable in h, and has the regular swannike curve to the dashboard. Unusual cars was taken in making if particularly strong and to insure that no possible accident could happen to it through weakness of atructure. it through weakness of structure.

"Thinking" in the Agricultural Depart. ment

To run Latren or Tax 50 5-55; Your notice of the both time of the National Department of Agr reministrate of an incident which happened at Rochester prior to 1809 in a mission suming a hool, compared of small children. A great thinker who had iost sight of his chilissood was in start of and draw them at the loss of the costole, and be began then at the loss of the costole, and be began then by so there children, both sound all earn to little. By you have my dear ones, what it is to little. No response 1 in its distriction when what it is to fill a sponse 1 in its distriction of the costoler of the cost

Cal. Abe Sinpsky's Work Bearing Fruit. From the Bultzmare his

There could be no is ther or more promising field for reform than our public school system. While reform is in the air let us tusist that our public schools shall not be formulas.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE SEALS. Proposed Commission Shall There Be a

"Marciful Speedy Extermination WASHINGTON, Feb. 18. Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, Chairman of the House Committee or Ways and Means, reported to the House to-day the bill agreed upon at the meeting of the com mittee on Saturday last, anthorizing the Prestdent to negotiate with Great Britain, Russia, and Japan for the appointment of a joint Commission to investigate the present condition of the fur seals in Heliring Sea, and further anthorizing the President to conclude a modul eicendi with the foregoing Governments for the reservation of the animals. The bill was drawn at the Treasury Department, and, as reported to-day, carries an additional clause, which provides, in effect, that if the modus vivendi be not concluded, and regulations under the same, effectual in the judgment of the President for preserving the herds, he est put into operation for this year's sealing season,

into operation for this year's scaling season, then the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to kill every fur seal, male and female, on the Pribylov Islands.

The report accompanying the bill was written by Mr. Wilson. It gives figures showing a steady increase in the number of the American herd of seals killed at sea year after year, accompanied by a steady decrease in the number taken on the Pribylov Islands, until the climate is reached in the season just expired, when taken on the Pribylov Islands, until the climar is reached in the season just expired, when more than 55,000 were killed at sea, as against 15,000 on the Islands. The report concludes with the suggestion that plan distates of merey and humanitarianism prescribe that this unconscionable slaughter of females, with purp unborn or left to die of starvation, be forever prohibited: if not by amicable, international adjustment, then by merciful speedy extermination.

COWPERTHWAITS AT LAW.

The Widow of B. M. Cowperthwatt Smes His Surviving Partner Ten Times.

Mrs. Josephine N. Cowperthwalt, the widow of Bernard M. Cowperthwait, who was the senior member of the firm of B. M. Cowperthwatt & Co., furniture dealers in Park row, has brought several actions in the City Court and one in the Supreme Court against her brother-in-law, J. Howard Cowperthwait, to recover moneys which she says are due her as her share of the rents of the Park row premises and also of the profits of the business. A motion by the defendant in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Lawrence, to consolidate these actions so that all the issues involved could be tried to-

that all the issues involved could be tried together has been denied.

Mr. Cowperthwait died on Jan. 27, 1893, leaving a widow and two children. J. Howard Cowperthwait was then the surviving member of the firm. Under the business agreement that had been made between them, the rental of the premises was to be \$20,000 a year. Mrs. Comperthwait was to receive a certain share of the profits of the business, and also a share of the income of the premises, but, as she says, after about a year the payments ceased, and she declares that her brother-in-law then attempted to starre her into accepting \$50,000 less than the sum she was entitled to as her share of her husband's interest. Mrs. Cowperthwait declares that since February, 1894, she has not received any rent, and she has brought nine actions in the City Court to have her rights established. She says that she is practically living on charity, as all the income she has from her husband's property is used up in paying interest on mortproperty is used up in paying interest on mort-

gages.

Mr. Cowporthwait declares that the rent is due at the end of the year only. He denies his sister-in-law's accusations, and says that he has paid her since her husband's death \$78.592. He charges that she has brought a multiplicity of suits for the purpose of harassing him and imposing more costs upon him.

THE MUSEUM OF ART. Henry G. Marquand Reclected President-

The Committees. The trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of

Art met yesterday to elect officers. There were present Henry G. Marquand, the President: Daniel Huntington, William L. Andrews, John Q. A. Ward, John Bigelow, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Richard M. Hunt, Hiram Hitchcock, Salem H. Wales, Robert W. De Forest, Joseph H. Choate, William R. Ware, Charles Stewart Smith, John S. Kennedy, L. P. Di Cesnola, James A. Garland, Edward D. Adams, Thomas

James A. Garland, Edward D. Adams, Thomas W. Wood, and D. H. King. The meeting lasted until 6 o'clock.

These officers were elected for the year ending February, 1896: Henry G. Marquand, President; F. W. Rhinelander and Daniel Huntington, Vice-Presidents; Hiram Hitchcock, Treasurer; L. P. Di Cosnola, Secretary. The Executive Committee for the same period is made up of C. Vanderbilt, William E. Dodge, W. L. Andrews, John Bigelow, Darius O. Mills, Samuel P. Avery, James A. Garland, R. W. De Forest, and, ex officio, Henry D. Marquand, F. W. Rhinelander, Daniel Huntington, Hiram Hitchcock, and L. P. Di Cesnola. The Auditing Committee consists of Salem II. Wales, Charles S. Smith, and Edward D. Adams.

The following trustees were elected to serve until 1902: Richard M. Hunt, F. W. Phine-lander, and Hiram Hitchcock.

SUNBEAMS. -" Mussels are generally eaten pickled." said a fisherman, "but fried mussels are delightful. They should be opened as you would open oysters and fried as you would fry an oyster or a soft clam, touched in crumbs or dipped in batter. They are richer than

—According to stories down in North Carolina, the old negro who declined to sell to Mr. Vanderbilt four-teen acres in the midst of the Bellmore estate, after an extravagant price had been offered for the land. gave as an excuse that ever since he was released from slavery he had wished to live near a rich man. He is undisturbed by the reported threat of his rich neighbor to build a high wall about his homestend

taste, but as a novelty they are a delicacy."

-It is not a false but a true water hily that chokes streams and ponds in the Adirondecks. There are cores of streams in that region so thick at points with the lily pads, the food of the deer, that even the light Adirondack boat is driven along only with the utmos abor. At times one sees an acre or more of the water surface covered with tily pads and thickly stored with white and gold lilles. The cars brulse and crush the lilles as the boat passes through the field, and the odor of the flowers floats about the rowers.

-" As I stood about 6 o'clock the other evening in a bakery," said a shopper, "I was impressed with the number of plainly dressed, happy, healthy-looking young women that came in, bought two of some kind of pastry, wine cake, charlotte russe, or the like, and then hurried out with the purchase done up in brown paper. I wondered a good while what it meant, and then realized that these young women were wived that thus provided a dainty trifle for their husbands and themselves as dessert for simple home dinners.

—As an Italian bootblack fumbled in his pocketbook for change the other day he drew out a shining new half dollar, returned it, and prepared to give his customer older coin. When the latter said, Italian, cheerfully; "but I give one to a man the other day, and he walk back and make me give him older money in its places." The frequent reports of the ar-rest of its larcounterfeiters have made some persons indiscriminately suspicious of new coins in the hands of Italians.

-"About the most improvident man I ever came across," said a naval officer, "is one inhabiting a far northern island that is cut off from communication with the rest of the world for seven months of the year. The few inhabit ants of the place are absolutely dependent on the rest of the world for all they consume. Our alithe was the last to leave the laland one autumn, and within a day or two of our sailing the chief man of the place came aboard ship and asked if we'd sell him some supplies for the winter, as he had forgotien to order any. What would have become of him had we not been able to comply with his request I can hardly imagine

"I believe," said a country banker, "that at least five per cent, of all notes that go through our bank are forgeries. There is a curiously loss notion as to the crime of forgery, and again and again I have had men propose to sign to a note the name of a neighbor who was at an inconvenient distance. In such cases if was veril knows that the man whose name was to be forged was willing to go upon the note, but I have no doubt that wealthy men's names are constantly used upon notes that they never saw. The notes are taken up by the payer, and nothing is heard of the forcery. For every such forgery detected there are many that never come to light.

When the Third Avenue Rattroad Company shall have extended its lines along the illingsbridge read across the ship canal and Spusten Puvvil (rest to the northern limits of New York, that particular part of the northern end of the city west of the backbons will have its first street railway. Youkers has a troller system connecting with the world at large, and when the Third avenue line is extended to the oundary of Yonkers it connect be long before there will be a street raiting election of New York and Yorkers, for the Yonkers is alley these pireasy reach Mi. Yermin, and connect there with the line to West

Farms, Harless Stridge, and Maniattan Island. From the Intimit Tribune.

The girl at row to be called. Are you have you have me for any and alone which, who maked, that you have me for any and falled who have read to a sund a probability to the credit of the mediant of the control of the

Mie could but believe him.